

DOCUMENT NO. 1

LIBYAN - TURKISH JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Tripoli, January 30, 1979

In response to the invitation extended by Staff Major Abdussalam Ahmed Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, His Excellency Bülent Ecevit, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, accompanied by a high level delegation paid an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during the period 27-30 Safar 1399 H. corresponding to 26-29 January 1979.

A warm welcome was extended to his Excellency Mr. Bülent Ecevit, expressing the brotherly relations existing between the Libyan and Turkish peoples.

Colonel Muammer Ghaddafi, Leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution received His Excellency Mr. Bülent Ecevit, the Prime Minister of Turkey and exchanged views on the relations between the two countries and the means and ways to cement them. They also discussed the situation prevailing in the region and current international questions.

Official negotiations were conducted between Staff Major Abdussalam Ahmed Jallud and the Prime Minister Mr. Bülent Ecevit, with the participation of their respective delegations. The discussions embraced bilateral relations and international questions of concern to the Islamic and Arab World.

The two parties reaffirmed, in the field of bilateral relations, the historical and brotherly ties between the two peoples. They expressed their full satisfaction for the development of relations between their two countries and agreed on the positive steps and necessary actions for the realization of further progress in the development of such cooperation for the mutual benefit and interest of both countries.

During their talks the delegations of the both sides have reviewed the progress in the cooperation between the two countries in the economic and commercial fields and expressed their satisfaction for the positive developments of these relations during the recent months.

They agreed for taking all measures with a view to ensure further increase in 1979 and in following years the volume of trade which has been developed extensively during 1978.

Turkish and Libyan delegations emphasizing the importance of industrial cooperation between the two countries have envisaged measures for a rapid development on the initiatives undertaken in this field.

Both sides agreed to further develop the cooperation in the fields on planning, preparation of projects, engineering and training services and construction.

Furthermore, they emphasized particularly the importance they attach to the cooperation directed towards third countries.

At the end of the talks a "General Agreement of Cooperation For Development" between the two countries has been signed. The aim of this agreement is to provide the largest possible dimensions to the relations of the two countries in all fields, to establish a cooperation aiming at the preparation of certain joint action programmes in the fields of agriculture, industry, technical and scientific cooperation, transportation, manpower and infrastructure.

The Libyan side expressed his readiness to contribute to the efforts of Turkey to overcome present economic difficulties that she is facing.

The two sides stressed the high importance of the Islamic brotherhood and Turkish-Arab brotherhood and expressed their faith in the solidarity and extensive co-operation as a clear mark to show the Islamic unity in the world as a contribution to peace and human welfare.

In the field of Islam, the two parties reaffirmed their positions on compliance with the resolutions adopted by the Islamic conferences and on their support of the resolutions by conferences. Regarding the case of the moslems in the Philippines, Moslem minorities including the one in Western Thrace and all other Islamic questions.

Both parties have discussed with due concern, the dangerous situation in the Middle-East resulting from the challenge the Arab world is facing. They support the Palestinian Arabs in their efforts to achieve their inalienable legitimate rights.

Both sides have reiterated the necessity that all Arab territories occupied in 1967 should be evacuated in order to achieve a comprehensive, lasting and just peaceful solution in the area. They also emphasized that any solution which would not take into consideration all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs including the right to found their own national state would not bring a lasting peace into the region.

The Parties reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. In this connection, Staff Major Abdussalam Ahmed Jallud expressed his

satisfaction at the advanced stage of preparations for the opening in Turkey of an office by Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Parties reaffirmed their strong objection to any measures of a nature to change the Arab and Islamic character of Jerusalem.

The Prime Minister of Turkey explained extensively the recent developments concerning the Cyprus problem. Both sides emphasized the necessity that talks between the Turkish and Greek communities in Cyprus should without further delay start on an equal footing and on the basis of Denktash-Makarios Agreement of 12th February 1977. They also agreed that the Greek side's efforts to impose economic embargo as well as certain restriction on communications and travel against the Turkish community should be stopped in order to create a favourable atmosphere to facilitate the work aiming at founding an independent sovereign, bi-communal, bi-zonal and non-aligned Federal Republic on the Island.

The two parties have discussed the situation in the continent of Africa and expressed their full support to the African Liberation movements in their struggle against racism.

They strongly oppose external intervention in the affairs of the African continent. Both sides expressed their faith in the capacity of the African people and the organization of Africa unity to find a just solution to their internal issues.

Both parties expressed their full support of the United Nations and the principles embodied in its Charter. They reaffirmed the importance of improving the system of representation within the United Nations.

They declared their determination to work for the promotion of their relations with the developing countries as they encountered similar socio-economic difficulties and underlined the need to further consolidate their solidarity and cooperation with them.

The two sides underlined the need for the speedy establishment of a new international economic order which would lead to a more equitable and just economic relations between the developed and the developing countries.

They declared that all endeavors directed at reducing the gap between the developing and the developed countries would receive their full support. To this end, they expressed their conviction that the dialogue between the North and the South should be given a new impetus and should continue within the framework of the United Nations.

Both sides favoured world economic relations that would be based on equity and mutual advantages and contribute to the development and social progress of all countries. They confirmed the inalienable

right of all countries to have free control over their own natural resources.

During the official discussions which were conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and marked by the spirit of Islamic brotherhood which ties the people of the two countries, His Excellency Mr. Bülent Ecevit, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, has expressed his appreciation for the major achievements realized by the Great 1st of September Revolution which aims at providing prosperity and social justice in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey expressed to the member of the Secretariat General of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Staff Major Abdussalam Ahmed Jallud, his profound thanks for the warm reception and cordial hospitality accorded to him and the accompanying delegation throughout their stay in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

His Excellency Mr. Bülent Ecevit extended an official invitation to his Brother Staff Major Abdussalam Ahmed Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress to visit the Republic of Turkey. The invitation has been accepted and the date will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

DOCUMENT NO. 2

TURKISH - PALESTINIAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION
JOINT PRESS RELEASE

Ankara, October 6, 1979

Upon the invitation of His Excellency Mr. Bülent Ecevit, Prime Minister of Turkey, His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization paid an official visit to Turkey on 5-6 October 1979.

At the beginning of the talks, the Prime Minister Mr. Bülent Ecevit conveyed to Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Palestinian Liberation Organization an oral message from the President of the Republic of Turkey, His Excellency Mr. Fahri S. Korutürk. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Mr. Yasser Arafat responded to this, by also sending an oral message to the Turkish President.

The talks between Prime Minister Ecevit and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization with participation of their respective delegations, took place in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere.

During the talks the two leaders have discussed various international problems, in particular Palestinian cause, Middle East question and Cyprus dispute. They reaffirmed their belief that close cooperation and solidarity in all fields among the Arabic and Islamic countries of the region would greatly contribute to the solution of their problems without any foreign interference. On this connection, the two sides confirmed their common solidarity concerning the national causes of each other.

The Palestinian side expressed its appreciation for the full support given by the Government and people of Turkey to the Palestinian people in their struggle to realise their inalienable national rights, including their right to establish their own independent state under the leadership of PLO as well as for its stand that Israel should withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization expressed to the Prime Minister Mr. Bülent Ecevit his deep thanks for the warm reception and brotherly hospitality accorded to him and to his delegation during the visit.

DOCUMENT NO. 3

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH
THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE
FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE
TENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS

Fez, May 12, 1979

1. In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dakar, (the Republic of Senegal) and in response to the kind invitation extended by the Kingdom of Morocco, the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco from 10 to 14 Jumal al Thani 1399 (8-12 1979).

2. The Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of senior officials of Member States to consider the Conference agenda.

3. The following countries participate in the Conference :

Republic of Afganistan
Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria
State of Bahrain
People Repulic of Cameroun
Republic of Chad
Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoro
Republic of Djibouti
Republic of Gabon
Republic of the Gambia
Republic of Guinea
Republic of Guniea Bissau
Republic of Indonesia
Islamic Republic of Iran
Republic of Iraq
Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan
State of Kuwait
Republic of Lebanon
Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Malaysia
The Maldives Islands
Republic of Mali
Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Kingdom of Morocco
Republic of Niger
Sultanate of Oman
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Palestine
State of Qatar
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Republic of Senegal
Democratic Republic of the Sudan
Arab Syrian Republic
Republic of Tunisia
Republic of Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Republic of Upper Volta
Arab Republic of Yemen
People Democratic Republic of Yemen

4. The Conference was attended by the following countries and organisations in their capacity as observers or guests.

Observer States :

- Nigeria
- Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

International and Inter-Governmental Organisations :

The United Nations,
Organisation of African Unity, UNESCO.

Subsidiary Organs :

Islamic Development Bank
International Islamic News Agency
Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation
Centre for Statistical, Economic & Social Research - Ankara
Centre for Vocational & Professional Training - Dacca.

Associations and Islamic Organisations :

- Rabita Al Alam Al Islamiah (Mecca)
- World Muslim Congress (Karachi)

- Jamiat Al-Dawa Al-Islamiah (Tripoli)
- Islamic Council of Europe (London)
- Federation of Arabo-Islamic International Schools (Riyadh)
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth (Riyadh)
- Moro National Liberation Front
- Moroccan Ulemas' Association
- The Moroccan Association for the support of the Palestine struggle.

5. His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco inaugurated the Conference with an inspiring speech which he started by paying tribute to the memory of Muslim martyrs foremost among whom was the late King Faisal Ben Abdul Aziz. His Majesty invited all those present to stand up and recite "Al Fatha" in memory of the martyrs wherever they had fallen in the Jihad, and whether by pen, words or arms.

His Majesty remind the participants of their responsibility at this crucial stage in the life of Muslims; a responsibility which is everlasting and unlimited by time or place.

His Majesty invited all Muslims to arm themselves with patience and tolerance without repealing their principles or revoking the resolutions adopted by the various Islamic Conferences.

His Majesty stated that the death which threatens nations is not a material death but a death of the conscience of patriotism, of the sense of honour and of the spirit of sacrifice. Thus we should sacrifice our egoism, our foolishness in the face of wisdom and our discord in the face of tolerance.

His Majesty added that the aim of the enemies of mankind in plotting against the Moslems is to reduce us to billions of vassals working in their service and following in their wake. For the past century the enemy has been lying in wait for any slip which we might make, in order to tear us apart and sever all our links with our deep rooted traditions.

His Majesty reiterated what was uppermost in the hearts of all Moslems saying "We shall pray in Jerusalem guided by our faith and strong will. Our weapon is not the rifle alone, but our firm, sincere and unflinching commitment to our principles.

His Majesty further said that the Palestinian people are not in need of custodians. They are a people capable of handling their own affairs, and instead of dissent and auctioneering we should agree on a minimum acceptable to all.

His Majesty concluded his speech by wishing the Conference success.

6. The speech of His Majesty King Hassan II had a marked effect on the conference members who unanimously agreed to consider it an official document of the conference and sent a cable expressing their gratitude and appreciation and commending the guidelines it contained.

7. Following the speech of His Majesty King Hassan II the Foreign Minister of Senegal and Chairman of the Ninth Conference, His Excellency Moustapha Niasse delivered an address on behalf of the heads of delegation in which he thanked the King, government and people of Morocco for their warm hospitality and tremendous efforts. He acclaimed Morocco as the country which hosted the First Islamic Summit Conference ten years ago. He pointed out that if Rabat, the seat of the First Islamic Summit Conference, stood for the lynch-pin of victory, the stronghold of the guardians of Islam, then Fez stood for religious purity, intellectual and cultural radiation, and flourishing civilization. Mr. Niasse reviewed the achievements of the Islam Conference during the past ten years and pointed out that the conference had always worked for Palestine. In this connection Mr. Niasse said all Muslims act as one, and voiced their aspirations to a comprehensive solution, which, would only be achieved through the restoration in full of the Palestinian peoples' rights to return and to self determination under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

8. The Conference unanimously elected Mr. Mohamed Boucetta, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and cooperation in the Kingdom of Morocco, as Chairman of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. The Foreign Ministers of the Iraqi Republic, the Federal Republic of Cameroun and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan addressed the conference according to the linguistic distribution, and expressed their profound thanks and appreciation for the speech delivered by His Majesty, King Hassan II.

10. The Conference elected His Excellency Mr. Adamo Jermakoye as first Vice Chairman, and His Excellency Professor Mohammed Shamsul Hug the Foreign Minister of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, as second Vice Chairman. His Excellency Mr. Moustapha Niasse the Foreign Minister of Senegal was elected general rapporteur, and His Excellency Ambassador Mohamed Amamou of the Tunisian Republic was elected Chairman of the Drafting Committee. Mr. Kasem Zeheiry the Organization's Assistant Secretary General for Political and Information Affairs was authorized to act as official spokesman for the conference.

11. On the occasion of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the conference decided that this session be devoted to Palestine and Holy Jerusalem.

12. The Conference received cables of good wishes and heard the speech of the United Nations Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

read on his behalf by U.N. Assistant Secretary General Mr. Youssef Jermakoye. It also heard the message by His Excellency Mr. Bülent Ecevit, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey and His Excellency President Zia Ul Rahman of Bangladesh.

13. After hearing the report of the meeting of Senior Officials, the Conference adopted the agenda of the session and distributed its items among the four Committees: Political and Information - Economic - Cultural and Social - Administrative and Financial.

14. The Conference adopted a resolution providing for the suspension of the membership of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various bodies until the reasons that led to the adoption of this resolution are eliminated. The delegations of the Sultanate of Oman and of the Sudan abstained when the resolution was put to the vote.

The delegations of Senegal, Gabon, the Gambia Nijer, Upper Volta and Guinea Bissau said their non-participation in the voting on the resolution was due to purely procedural reasons, and underlined their countries' support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative. The decision not to participate was taken on the grounds that OAU which is due to meet in Monrovia in July 1979, has not yet considered or taken a position on the Israeli-Egyptian Treaty signed on 26 March 1979, whereas the League of Arab States has already done so in Baghdad.

15. The Secretary General of the Organization, His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Karim Gaye delivered his annual report in which he reviewed the activities of the Organization in the various spheres. The exhaustive report was highly commended by the Conference.

16. The Heads of delegation delivered speeches in which they reviewed the current international situation, while focusing in particular on the problems of Jerusalem, Palestine and the Middle East. They condemned the Israeli acts aimed at the Judaization of Jerusalem, and the obliteration of its Islamic Charter. They stressed their countries' full support of the Palestine People's just struggle to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on the land of their father and forefathers under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative. They also announced that the Palestine problem is at the core of the Middle East issue, whose solution rests on allowing the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights and on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories including Holy Jerusalem, consequently they reiterated their conviction that the strengthening solidarity among Islamic countries is most appropriate method to cope with the different threats

facing our Islamic Nation. The Heads of delegation also discussed the problems of Islamic communities racial discrimination, as well as the means of strengthening cooperation and promoting integration among member states of the Islamic Conference in the various fields.

17. The Conference agreed that the year 1400 Hijri, corresponding to the year 1980 A.D. be considered the year of Holy Jerusalem.

18. As regards the Jerusalem Committee, the Conference decided that it should be convened at Foreign Ministers' level and that His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco be humbly requested to accept its chairmanship. The Committee would see to the implementation of a political and information programme in non-Islamic countries, aimed at consolidating the Islamic Conference resolutions at the highest level with a view to preserving peace as well as the Arab and Islamic character of Holy Jerusalem.

19. As regards the date and venue of the Third Islamic Summit within the framework of celebrations marking the advent of the 15th century Hijrah, the Conference welcomed the invitation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the meeting in Rabie Al Awal 1401H.

20. The Conference affirmed its acceptance of the invitation by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to hold the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in Pakistan in 1980.

21. The Conference welcomed the kind invitation of the Republic of Niger to host the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1981.

22. The Conference endorsed the 21st of August every year as the day of Islamic Solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian People, this date coinciding with the criminal act of arson against the Al Aqsa Mosque in August 1969.

23. The Conference decided to defer consideration of items 7, 8 related to the amendment of the charter and election of the Secretary General to the extraordinary session due to meet during the first half of October 1979 in New York.

24. The Conference elected the following Member States to the Membership of the Financial Control Commission of the Organization of the Islamic Conference:

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Iraq, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The Conference reaffirmed the commitment of Islamic states to support the Arab Cause and expressed its conviction that a just peace in the Middle East could only be achieved on the basis of the

unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration and exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights, particularly the right to return to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state in their homeland.

It affirmed that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Palestine people inside and outside the occupied homeland, to participate independently and on an equal footing in all conferences and international fora concerned with the Palestine question.

The Conference refuses to co-operate with the results of the Camp David and Washington Agreements because they have ignored the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative. The Conference also condemns the role of United States in the signature of these agreements and its attempt to impose them on the Palestinian people.

The Conference reiterated its appeal to all countries throughout the world to refrain from giving any military, human or material assistance likely to encourage Israel to continue its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories. It also declared that the continued assistance extended by a number of countries to Israel would compel member states to adopt the appropriate positions vis a vis these countries.

The Conference denounced the position of the countries which provide Israel with assistance and weapons. It considers that the aim behind such assistance is to saturate Israel with means of destruction and establish it as an imperialist and racist base in the Third World in general and in the Middle East in particular.

The Conference denounced the connivance between Israel and South Africa and their aggressive racist policy and regards cooperation between them as a threat to the security and independence of African and Arab states.

The Conference condemned Israel for pursuing a settlement policy in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and for its practices which violate the rights of the Arab population in those areas. It declared that those policies and practices, besides constituting a violation of the Charter and Resolutions of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions on the protection of civilians in war time, obstruct the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

The Conference decided that Islamic states sponsor a draft resolution at the Thirty-fourth Session of the United Nations General Assembly considering the budget of UNRWA as part of the United

Nations budget. The conference condemned the measures taken by UNRWA to reduce supplies and education and health services to the Palestinian refugees as these measures are inconsistent with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Conference called upon Islamic States to seek, during the Thirty-fourth Session of the General Assembly, the convening of an Extra-ordinary Emergency Session of the Assembly to be devoted to the consideration of the Palestine problem and adoption of the necessary measures for the implementation of United Nations Resolutions on withdrawal from the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their national inalienable rights.

The Conference recalled the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other International Organizations which call for the return of Jerusalem to Arab Islamic Sovereignty, bans any alterations which would change the Arab Islamic nature of the Holy City and considers any alteration null and void and illegal.

The Conference condemned the continued annexation and Judaization measures and forcible seizure of land in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the continued desecration of the Holy Aqsa and Al Ibrahim Mosques and other holy places in Palestine.

The Conference reiterated the commitment of all Moslems to their sacred eternal right to Al-Quds Al-Sharif and affirmed the religious and spiritual significance to and strong attachment of Moslems to the first of the two qiblas, the third of the Holy Mosque and the Masra of the Prophet (SAAWS) Haram which witnessed the Isra of the Noble Prophet, May Allah's Peace and Blessing be upon him.

The Conference considers the liberation of the City of Al-Quds from Zionist racist colonialism, the recovery of Arab sovereignty thereon and the preservation of its former character a collective Islamic responsibility and that no party should be permitted to adopt any position, measure or action concerning this Holy City in the absence of Islamic unanimity.

The Conference called for the formation of national people's committees to undertake the enlightenment of Muslims on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, provide support to Mujahideen and the Holy Jihad and look after the welfare of the families of martyrs and Palestinian Mujahideen.

The Conference called on member states to contact the countries which recognize the Zionist enclave to refrain from moving their diplomatic missions to Al-Quds as such a move would offend the feelings of all Muslims and constitute a violation of United Nations resolutions, and would also adversely affect the future of the Holy City and relations between the Islamic states and those countries.

The Conference called for a political and information drive by member states with a view to creating better awareness of the cause of Al-Quds on Palestine. The Conference also called for strict adherence to the total boycott of the Zionist enemy in the political, economic and cultural fields and for refraining from all other forms of co-operation with it.

The Conference thanked all the friendly nations and international organizations and institutions supporting Palestinian, Arab and Muslim rights. It required member states of the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned countries to take a stand in support of these rights.

The Conference denounced the expansionist ambitions of the Zionist enclave in Al-Quds and its attempts to make it its capital and decided to convene a meeting of the Jerusalem Committee at the Foreign Minister's level, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

This Committee would implement the political and information programme for the preservation of the Arab and Islamic Character of the Holy City of Jerusalem and for its restoration to Arab and Muslim sovereignty.

The Conference called on all Member States to contribute generously to the Jerusalem Fund in order to ensure the continuity of its sacred mission namely, to enhance the preserverance of the Palestinian people and enable them to resist the occupation and frustrate all connection and Judaization measures.

The Conference reaffirmed the right of the Arab and Palestinian people to full permanent and effective sovereignty over the resources of their Israeli occupied land. It condemned the exploitation of these resources by Israel and a number of economic corporations.

The Conference welcomed the meeting of experts from Islamic countries on the Law of the Sea and called on Member States to continue coordination of their efforts in this field. It affirmed that the Agreement on the Law of the Sea would be acceptable if it served the interests of all parties concerned.

The Conference expressed its support of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It submitted a recommendation to the United Nations calling for continued efforts towards the realisation of this objective.

It urged member states to continue to coordinate their positions for the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

The Conference urged the Disarmament Committee to conclude an international agreement that would ensure the security of non-nuclear countries. It recommended to member states to offer all

possible support to the draft agreement presented by Pakistan to the Disarmament Committee.

The Conference, convinced that Islamic jurisdiction and the provisions of Islamic Sharia can provide sound foundation for legislation in international and national affairs, decided to form an ad hoc group of jurists and jurisprudents to consider the setting up of an International Islamic Committee of Jurists for the above-mentioned purpose.

The Conference, taking into consideration the difficulties facing certain states, called for extending financial assistance to the Republic of Djibouti, the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comores, and African Sahelian states.

The Conference called upon member states to offer all possible aid and support to the liberation movements in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and to fulfil their commitments to the application and expansion of the scope of sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the racist regimes in Southern Africa.

The Conference adopted the Statutes of the Organisation of Islamic Capitals, and invited all member states to extend their full support to the organisation.

The Conference affirmed its support of the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, and denounced the repeated Israeli attacks on Southern Lebanon.

The Conference called upon international organisation to put an end to these acts of aggression and invited the Security Council to implement the resolution concerning Southern Lebanon and called upon all countries to take a firm stand towards the Israeli aggression.

The Conference also decided to establish an Islamic Experts Committee to explore the possibility of mediating a peaceful solution of any differences that might arise among member states.

His Excellency Mr. Rauf Denktaş, President of the Turkish Muslim Community in Cyprus presented the Cause of his people and provided detailed information on all the initiatives undertaken by the Turkish Community in Cyprus to ensure that constructive negotiations would be resumed between both Cypriot communities.

His Excellency Mr. Denktaş called upon member states to strengthen their political and economic support of the Turkish Muslim Community, and asked that they oppose the economic boycott that the Turkish Community is being subjected to.

The Conference adopted a resolution on the matter and confirmed the support of the Islamic world to the legitimate struggle of the Turkish Muslim Community.

The Islamic Conference also adopted a resolution on the situation in the Philippines. It has decided to facilitate the enforcement of the implementation protocols of the Tripoli Agreement and has reaffirmed its support of the Philippine Muslims in their just struggle for the respect of their rights as citizens of Philippines.

The Conference also agreed to the principle of holding a meeting of the Committee of Four which would place this important problem before the international organizations should the need arise.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The Conference called for the intensification of efforts on the part of its members to establish a new international economic order, observing that the current international economic situation is characterised by gross injustice against all developing countries.

It decided to strengthen the efforts aimed at enhancing solidarity and cooperation among the various Islamic countries, and the realization of economic integration among member states, in the belief that the success of these efforts is a success for all developing countries.

As a step towards the realisation of the aims of our organisation in the economic field, it was decided to request the government of the Kingdom of Morocco to conduct feasibility studies for setting up an Islamic centre for trade promotion among member states, to be based in Tangiers, Kingdom of Morocco.

Still within this field it further decided to request the Islamic Committee for Economic Cultural and Social Affairs to hold experts meetings to study various subjects of common interest to our member states, such as the strengthening of the means of air and sea transport communications and tourism. High level conferences would be convened in the light of these studies to adopt the adequate relevant resolutions.

The Conference attached special importance to the problem of food security in Islamic countries and welcomed the offer made by the government of the Republic of Mali to host the high level meeting in this regard.

Conference further agreed to hold a ministerial round table meeting in Lahore on industrial cooperation among member states.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

On the arrangements for the advent of the Fifteenth Century of the Hijra, the Conference affirmed the necessity to approve the programme prepared for this purpose and appealed to all member

states to give prominence to the problem of the liberation of Holy Jerusalem and the importance of Al Aqsa Mosque in all the meetings and conferences to be held on the occasion of the Fifteenth Century Hijra.

The Conference endorsed the recommendations of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs on the conditions of the ability to perform Haji according to Sharia'a and urged member states to take the necessary measures to implement these recommendations and also appealed to member states and countries which have Islamic Communities to apply them in a manner which would not deter Moslems from performing this duty.

The Conference urged member states to intensify efforts to propagate the Arabic Language and Islamic Culture in non-Arabic speaking Member States and to co-ordinate the efforts of the Moslem countries in teaching the Arabic Language to the Moslem communities living in Europe, America and Australia and ratified the Instrument of establishment of the Assistance Fund for Arab Islamic International Schools.

Affirming the resolution of the Ninth Conference, the Conference decided to consider the possibility of establishing an International Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture to be based in the Kingdom of Morocco and a World Centre for Islamic Education, to be based in Mecca al Mukarrama.

The Conference called on member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the necessary urgent assistance to save and preserve the Islamic heritage in Al-Qeirwan (Tunisia), Fez (Morocco), Timbuktu (Mali) and in Niger and other Islamic Countries.

The Conference approved the Charter of the Islamic Science Foundation and the document prepared by the World Islamic Congress for presentation to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Invited member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend all possible aid for the implementation of the project of the Niger University, and to transform Ahmed Baba Centre at Timbuktu, into a Regional Institute for Islamic Research Studies.

Approved the Cooperation Agreements concluded between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and UNESCO.

Approved the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council, on the activities of the Fund and the implementation of its budget for the fiscal year 1978-1979.

Expressed its thanks and appreciation to member states which contribute to the Fund.

Appealed to other member states to give aid to the Fund

Concerned about the difficulties facing Islamic land-locked countries, the Conference asked the Islamic Centre for Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training in Ankara to send experts to these countries to prepare an integrated study on their economic conditions.

It also requested the General Secretariat to convene a meeting of experts from the member states concerned, including coastal countries to consider these studies and submit recommendations thereon to the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The Conference requested the Islamic General Secretariat to draw up a draft agreement to protect, ensure and encourage investments among Islamic member countries.

The Conference welcomed the offer made by the Turkish Republic to host the First Islamic Trade Exhibition and to organize a Symposium on trade in Istanbul.

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

The Conference approved the Budget proposed by the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the fiscal year 1979-1980 A.D. It further approved the budgets of the Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries in Ankara and the Islamic Centre for Vocational and Technical Training in Dacca.

MOTION OF THANKS

The Conference expressed its profound appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II Monarch of the sister Kingdom of Morocco for his gracious sponsorship of the Conference which was instrumental in the success of its work.

The Conference expresses its sincere thanks and profound appreciation to the people and government of Morocco for the generous hospitality and warm welcome accorded to the participating delegations. Gratitude and appreciation also go to the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. The participants likewise commended the excellent preparation made to ensure the success of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in the historic City of Fez.

The Conference also expressed its thanks to the Chairman, His Excellency Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in the Kingdom of Morocco for the efficient way in which he conducted the sessions and for his constant presence.

It also expressed its thanks to the various departments whose personnel staff (secretaries, interpreters, translators, technicians and

security officers) have greatly contributed to the success of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. In this respect, special mention should be made of the national committee in charge of preparation for the Conference and particularly of Mr. Ahmed Ramzi, Minister of Islamic Affairs and of the Secretary General of that department and Committee Chairman. Also included in this testimony of gratitude are the Government of the Province of Fez, as well as the Municipal Council and the provincial Council of Fez.

Finally, the Conference expresses its thanks to the Secretary General of the Organization, Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye whose commendable efforts since he assumed his position at the Islamic Conference has won the Organization world renown. The Conference also expresses its thanks to Dr. Gaye's assistants and members of staff.

The Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held in 1980 in Pakistan.

Fez, 14 Jumadi Thani 1399H.
(12 May 1979)

DOCUMENT NO. 4

NATO DEFENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE'S
FINAL COMMUNIQUE

Brussels, May 16, 1979

1. The Defence Planning Committee of the North Atlantic Council met in Ministerial Session in Brussels on 15th and 16th May, 1979.

2. Ministers recalled that during the thirty years since its foundation the North Atlantic Alliance has, despite serious challenges, continued to meet its basic objectives. Foremost amongst these objectives, which remain as important as ever, are the preservation of peace and the integrity of NATO territory. Ministers reaffirmed the political resolve, expressed by members of the Alliance at the Summit in May 1978, to meet the challenges to their security posed by the continuing momentum of the Warsaw Pact military build-up.

3. Ministers confirmed that, in keeping with its policy of deterrence and defence, the Alliance views détente and arms control as necessary complements to the safeguarding of its security by military means. Accordingly its members are engaged in a series of negotiations to reduce the risks of armed conflict by arms limitations and control. They emphasized once again that deterrence and détente are interdependent and are designed to maintain unimpaired security for its members.

4. Ministers took note of the latest developments in the negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions. They stressed the importance they attach to a successful outcome of the Vienna negotiations and reaffirmed the principle that NATO forces be maintained and not reduced except in the context of a Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction agreement, which must in no way diminish the collective security of the Alliance.

5. Ministers welcomed the agreement in principle reached between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. They agreed that equitable limitation of the nuclear weapons capabilities of the Soviet Union and the United States will improve the security of NATO. Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the past record of close and full consultation within the Alliance on issues arising from these talks, confirmed the importance of continuing close consultation, and looked forward to the opportunity to study in depth the official SALT II text once the treaty is signed.

6. In the light of a military briefing and a statement by the Chairman of the Military Committee, Ministers reviewed recent developments in the military capabilities of the Warsaw Pact. They noted with concern that many trends in the military balance of power continue to favour the Warsaw Pact; and that progressive force improvements permit the Soviet Union and its allies to maintain and enhance a posture well in excess of defensive requirements and from which it could initiate offensive operations with little preparation at a time and place of its own choosing.

7. Ministers expressed concern about recent developments in the nuclear field, particularly certain new developments in Soviet theatre nuclear capabilities. Specifically, the SS-20 missile introduces a new dimension of threat in the theatre nuclear field. For the first time a weapon on the continental scale can reach all the territories of Western Europe with multiple warheads from mobile launchers based in the Soviet Union. Also from the point of view of its greater accuracy this new weapon constitutes a qualitative change in the Soviet arsenal.

8. Ministers noted that in the conventional field improvements in the capabilities of Warsaw Pact forces continue unabated. For the ground these include improvements in readiness, mobility and firepower; for naval forces the entry into service of the more advanced submarines and the construction of new classes of major surface combatants; and for the air forces the capability to carry out deep penetration operations from home bases at higher speeds and lower altitudes and continued re-equipment with modern aircraft and new weapon systems. Ministers reiterated their concern at the growing global capabilities of the Soviet naval and air forces which permit the Soviet Union increasingly to expand and develop its influence outside the NATO area.

9. Ministers noted that these massive Soviet defence efforts are backed by resource allocations involving increases in expenditure of 4-5 % a year in real terms and absorbing 11-13 % of their Gross National Product.

10. Against this background, Ministers approved new Ministerial Guidance as the basic political directive for all defence planning activities, both national and international, in NATO. In this Guidance they noted with satisfaction the steps already taken to bring about improvements in the Alliance's defence and deterrent posture necessary for undiminished security. They welcomed the vigorous steps taken in the refinement of programmes to ensure an effective follow-through to the Long-Term Defence Programme approved by Heads of State and Government at the Washington Summit in May 1978. They reaffirmed that the Long-Term Defence Programme is a moderate but firm response to the military build-up of the Warsaw Pact, and reflects a determination to use Alliance defence resources to maximum effect by greater co-operation and by long-term coordinated planning.

They agreed to give their continued support to steps necessary for the timely implementation of the many individual measures comprising the Long-Term Defence Programme.

11. In providing, as part of Ministerial Guidance, instructions for the development of new force goals relating to the whole spectrum of NATO's military needs within the framework of the Alliance's defence planning system, Ministers stated that NATO's defence planning must continue to be based primarily on assessments of the Warsaw Pact's capabilities rather than assumptions about its intentions; and that NATO must continue to emphasize the strengthening of its conventional forces while maintaining credible capabilities within and linkage between the strategic nuclear and theatre nuclear force elements of the NATO Triad and avoiding any lowering of the nuclear threshold.

12. In the light of the substantial programmes under way in the Soviet Union to modernise and expand its theatre nuclear forces, particularly the long-range component, Ministers reaffirmed that it would be necessary to maintain and continue to modernise theater nuclear forces. In this respect, they also discussed the modernisation of NATO's longer range theatre based nuclear forces in support of the Alliance's strategy of forward defence and flexible response. They emphasized the need for the parallel consideration of theatre nuclear forces modernisation and arms control and stressed that no increase in overall reliance on nuclear systems or departure from existing NATO policy is envisaged.

13. Ministers agreed that there is a need for NATO to extend progressively its co-ordinate defence planning into both a broader coverage and a longer timeframe, and that procedures should be developed which would allow countries who project their own defence planning increasingly into the longer term, to look to NATO to provide a NATO framework within which national decisions can be prepared and taken.

14. In the light of their discussions of the overall situation, Ministers agreed that nations should intensify their efforts to implement fully for the whole planning period the resource guidance of 1977; which was endorsed by Heads of State and Government in Washington in May 1978 and in which it was decided to aim at making available resources which would allow for annual increases of defence spending in the region of 3 % in real terms.

15. Recognising that effective operations of NATO forces in peace and war depend heavily on the availability of necessary infrastructure facilities and that the NATO commonly funded Infrastructure Programme is assuming an increasingly important role in providing these facilities, Ministres reached agreement on the common funding of a new five-year programme at a substantially increased level. At the same time they approved a new category of infrastructure works

to become eligible for common funding, the Reinforcement Support Category, as an important contribution towards the implementation of plans for the rapid reinforcement of Allied Command Europe in periods of rising tension or crisis.

16. Ministres took note of the continuing work of the Eurogroup aimed at achieving still closer co-operation in the defence field within the framework of the Alliance. They welcome a statement by the Chairman, Mr. Neşet Akmandor, Defence Minister of Turkey, which drew attention to recent developments in a number of fields, including logistics, training, communication, equipment co-operation, force structures, medical co-operation and financial planning. They expressed their full support for the role of the Eurogroup in fostering European cohesion to the benefit of the whole Alliance.

17. Ministers welcomed the increased efforts towards rationalization, particularly those being made by the Conference of National Armaments Directors and its subsidiary bodies to pursue co-operative programmes in the development and acquisition of equipment, many of them in relation to opportunities in this field arising from the Long-Term Defence Programme. In this connection, they noted with satisfaction the establishment of project groups on a NATO Identification System and a NATO Maritime Electronic Warfare Support Group. They also welcomed further progress achieved in testing and refining armaments planning procedures and in the transatlantic dialogue, noting with particular interest proposals covering dual production programmes.

18. Ministers discussed the urgent need for external assistance to Portugal and Turkey which had been highlighted in the current force goals established by the Alliance and by the Long-Term Defence Programme, both of which emphasized the difficulties of these two countries in fulfilling their commitments in the light of the very severe economic constraints bearing on their defence expenditures. They reviewed the ongoing efforts to assist in the provision of military aid to Turkey and Portugal and noted the progress made towards modernising the Portuguese armed forces. Ministers agreed that the efforts to provide assistance, both military and economic, to Portugal and Turkey should be pursued vigorously, with the widest possible participation of member countries, in order to enable these two Allies to make their full contribution to the common defence. They called for a report on the progress achieved to be prepared for their December meeting.

19. In conclusion, Ministers reaffirmed that the freedom and welfare of the peoples of the Alliance as well as a successful pursuit of détente rest on the maintenance by NATO of an adequate deterrent and defence posture. They recognised that this is inseparable from political solidarity and mutual support among the commensurate with its capabilities to NATO's one and indivisible common defence.

DOCUMENT NO. 5

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF NATO
FOREIGN AND DEFENCE MINISTERS

Brussels, December 12, 1979

1. At a special meeting of Foreign and Defence Ministers in Brussels on 12th December 1979:

2. Ministers recalled the May 1978 Summit where governments expressed the political resolve to meet the challenges to their security posed by the continuing momentum of the Warsaw Pact military build-up.

3. The Warsaw Pact has over the years developed a large and growing capability in nuclear systems that directly threaten Western Europe and have a strategic significance for the Alliance in Europe. This situation has been especially aggravated over the last few years by Soviet decisions to implement programmes modernizing and expanding their long-range nuclear capability substantially. In particular, they have deployed the SS-20 missile, which offers significant improvements over previous systems in providing greater accuracy, more mobility, and greater range, as well as having multiple warheads, and the Backfire bomber, which has a much better performance than other Soviet aircraft deployed hitherto in a theatre rôle. During this period, while the Soviet Union has been reinforcing its superiority in Long Range Theatre Nuclear Forces (LRTNF) both quantitatively and qualitatively, Western LRTNF capabilities have remained static. Indeed these forces are increasing in age and vulnerability and do not include land-based, long-range theatre nuclear missile systems.

4. At the same time, the Soviets have also undertaken a modernization and expansion of their shorter-range TNF and greatly improved the overall quality of their conventional forces. These developments took place against the background of increasing Soviet inter-continental capability with the United States.

5. These trends have prompted serious concern within the Alliance, because, if they were to continue, Soviet superiority in theatre nuclear systems could undermine the stability achieved in inter-continental systems and cast doubt on the credibility of the Alliance's deterrent strategy by highlighting the gap in the spectrum of NATO's available nuclear response to aggression.

6. Ministers noted that these recent developments require concrete actions on the part of the Alliance if NATO's strategy of flexible response is to remain credible. After intensive consideration, including the merits of alternative approaches, and after taking note of the positions of certain members, Ministers concluded that the overall interest of the Alliance would best be served by pursuing two parallel and complementary approaches of TNF modernization and arms control.

7. Accordingly Ministers have decided to modernize NATO's LRTNF by the deployment in Europe of US ground-launched systems comprising 108 Pershing II launchers, which would replace existing US Pershing I-A, and 464 Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM), all with single warheads. All the nations currently participating in the integrated defence structure will participate in the programme: the missiles will be stationed in selected countries and certain support costs will be met through NATO's existing common funding arrangements. The programme will not increase NATO's reliance upon nuclear weapons. In this connection, Ministers agreed that as an integral part of TNF modernization, 1,000 US nuclear warheads will be withdrawn from Europe as soon as feasible. Further, Ministers decided that the 572 LRTNF warheads should be accommodated within that reduced level, which necessarily implies a numerical shift of emphasis away from warheads for delivery systems of other types and shorter ranges. In addition they noted with satisfaction that the precise nature, scope and basis of the adjustments resulting from the LRTNF deployment and their possible implications for the balance of rôles and systems in NATO's nuclear armoury as a whole. This examination will form the basis of a substantive report to NPG Ministers in the Autumn of 1980.

8. Ministers attach great importance to the rôle of arms control in contributing to a more stable military relationship between East and West and in advancing the process of détente. This is reflected in a broad set of initiatives being examined within the Alliance to further the course of arms control and détente in the 1980's. Ministers regard arms control as an integral part of the Alliance's efforts to assure the undiminished security of its member States and to make the strategic situation between East and West more stable, more predictable, and more manageable at lower levels of armaments on both sides. In this regard they welcomed the contribution which the SALT II Treaty makes towards achieving these objectives.

9. Ministers consider that, building on this accomplishment and taking account of the expansion of Soviet LRTNF capabilities of concern to NATO, arms control efforts to achieve a more stable overall nuclear balance at lower levels of nuclear weapons on both sides should therefore now include certain US and Soviet long-range theatre nuclear systems. This would reflect previous Western suggestions to include such Soviet and US systems in arms control negotiations and more recent expression by Soviet President Brezhnev of willingness

to do so. Ministers fully support the decision taken by the United States following consultation within the Alliance to negotiate arms limitations on LRTNF and to propose to the USSR to begin negotiations as soon as possible along the following lines which have been elaborated in intensive consultations within the Alliance:

A. Any future limitations on US systems principally designed for theatre missions should be accompanied by appropriate limitations on Soviet theatre systems.

B. Limitations on US and Soviet long-range theatre nuclear systems should be negotiated bilaterally in the SALT III framework in a step-by-step approach.

C. The immediate objective of these negotiations should be the establishment of agreed limitations on US and Soviet land-based long-range theatre nuclear missile systems.

D. Any agreed limitations on these systems must be consistent with the principle of equality between the sides. Therefore, the limitations should take the form of *de jure* equality both in ceilings and in rights.

E. Any agreed limitations must be adequately verifiable.

10. Given the special importance of these negotiations for the overall security of the Alliance, a special consultative body at a high level will be constituted within the Alliance to support the US negotiating effort. This body will follow the negotiations on a continuous basis and report to the Foreign and Defence Ministers who will examine developments in these negotiations as well as in other arms control negotiations at their semi-annual meetings.

11. The Ministers have decided to pursue these two parallel and complementary approaches in order to avert an arms race in Europe caused by the Soviet TNF build-up, yet preserve the viability of NATO's strategy of deterrence and defence and thus maintain the security of its member States.

A. A modernization decision, including a commitment to deployments, is necessary to meet NATO's deterrence and defence needs, to provide a credible response to unilateral Soviet TNF deployments, and to provide the foundation for the pursuit of serious negotiations on TNF.

B. Success of arms control in constraining the Soviet build-up can enhance Alliance security, modify the scale of NATO's TNF requirements, and promote stability and *détente* in Europe in consonance with NATO's basic policy of deterrence, defence and *détente* as enunciated in the Harmel Report. NATO's TNF requirements will be examined in the light of concrete results reached through negotiations.

DOCUMENT NO. 6

NATO COUNCIL OF MINISTER'S FINAL COMMUNIQUE

Brussels, December 14, 1979

1. The North Atlantic Council met in Ministerial Session in Brussels on 13th and 14th December 1979.

Ministers accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Turkish Government to hold the next Ministerial Session of the North Atlantic Council in Ankara in the Spring of 1980.

2. Ministers renewed their faith in the North Atlantic Treaty which guarantees the freedom, security and well-being of their peoples and the preservation of peace and international stability. Because their Governments are based on the consent of their peoples, on democratic institutions and on the principle of equality and the rule of law, the members of the Alliance have the strength, enhanced by the will to assist each other, to face the challenges which lie ahead. Looking forward to the 1980s, Ministers expressed their confidence that, by maintaining the strength and cohesion of their Alliance and pursuing the complementary goals of arms control, disarmament, and the improvement of relations between East and West in general, their Governments would continue to make a major contribution to peace and stability in Europe and the world.

3. Reviewing developments in East-West relations since they last met, Ministers noted that the conclusions of the study undertaken in 1980 remain valid. They recalled their commitment to détente and stressed the defensive nature of the Alliance. Events since their previous meeting showed the continuing influence of forces not conducive to the consolidation of international stability and security. They expressed concern over the direct or indirect actions of the Soviet Union and some of its allies in a number of troubled areas concurrently with a very considerable build-up, both qualitative and quantitative in Warsaw Pact military strength, and particularly with growing Soviet theatre nuclear and conventional capabilities. Ministers noted that these developments were a cause for legitimate disquiet and were not compatible either with assurances by the Warsaw Pact countries that they do not seek military superiority or with their publicly-declared intention to promote détente, particularly in the military sphere. Ministers reiterated their view that détente must be worldwide and indivisible in character.

4. Ministers confirmed that their Governments were resolved to take steps to reduce the growing imbalance of forces by improving their military capabilities and thus maintain an adequate level of deterrence and defence across the full spectrum. They recalled the determination of their Governments to achieve, as a key element in conventional force modernization, more effective use of available resources through co-operative equipment programmes and increased standardization and interoperability of weapons systems. They noted with satisfaction the initial progress that has been achieved in these respects. They repeated that through the Transatlantic Dialogue they would continue to work towards more balanced relations among the European and North American members of the Alliance in the field of armaments development and production in order to enhance the availability and quality of new defence equipment. They noted the contribution which is being made by the Conference of National Armaments Directors in this respect, and the need to bear in mind the interests of the less industrialized members of the Alliance.

5. Ministers believed that efforts to achieve agreement in fields of arms control, disarmament and confidence-building should go hand in hand with the defence efforts of the Allies. They noted that recent proposals put forward by the Eastern countries echoed in part the Western proposals and they saw in them a hopeful indication of the evolution of these countries towards a more positive attitude in the search for common ground. Ministers considered ways of advancing appropriate discussions and negotiations.

6. Ministers recalled that the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) signed by the United States and the Soviet Union on 18th June reflected their desire for genuine arms control measures which should contribute to the stability of East-West relations. Ministers observed that the Treaty makes it possible to maintain a strong US strategic nuclear deterrent, which remains vital to the defence of the Alliance. Thus this Treaty, which will have the effect of curbing the build-up of strategic nuclear weapons in the world, improves the prospects for détente without jeopardizing the security interests of the members of the Alliance. Ministers expressed the hope that the Treaty would soon come into force. They looked forward to the early continuations within the Alliance, leading to additional United States and Soviet reductions and qualitative limitations in the nuclear field. They also expressed the belief that ratification of the Treaty would contribute to other possibilities of progress in the field of arms control.

7. Ministers believed that the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe made a most valuable contribution to the strengthening of détente, and offered further opportunities to develop existing and new areas of dialogue in the search for agreement. They expressed the hope that the CSCE Follow-Up Meeting to be held at Madrid in 1983 will be a major step forward in that

process. Tangible progress in the meantime in implementing the principles and provisions of the Final Act and adequate preparation are of great importance for the success of the Madrid Meeting and could provide a basis for participation at the political level. Although there have been certain welcome measures of relief, in particular the granting of amnesty, and some improvement in other fields, Ministers noted with concern that in certain countries the situation remained unsatisfactory or had even deteriorated as regards respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including cases where citizens continue to be subject to harassment and imprisonment for no reason other than their efforts to bring about the full implementation of the Final Act. Ministers also noted that progress in the field of human contacts was uneven and expressed their concern that the level of implementation of the provisions dealing with a freer flow of information and working conditions for journalists had remained low and, in some cases, had deteriorated. They noted with satisfaction, however, that the Final Act increasingly has become the standard by which the actions of signatory states are judged.

8. Ministers expressed their intention to devote increasing efforts to preparations for the Madrid Meeting during the period ahead, emphasizing the importance of consultations among Allies as well as with the other participating states and of maintaining balance among all sections of the Final Act. They confirmed that they intended to approach and conduct the Madrid Meeting in a constructive frame of mind and in a manner which would permit a thorough, frank and measured review of the implementation of all provisions of the Final Act. In this spirit, they will be ready to put forward new proposals and to discuss proposals from other participants calculated to bring concrete and balanced progress in all fields covered by the Final Act and thereby contribute to the vitality of the CSCE process. Ministers recognized the importance for the Alliance of developing the confidence-building measures and the other provisions of the Final Act relating to certain aspects of security and disarmament, and hoped for concrete results in this regard at the Madrid Meeting. They reviewed with interest the proposals made in these fields by anent CSCE participants, whether Western, neutral and nonaligned or Warsaw Pact countries, including those made by the latter in May and December 1979. They considered that the proposal for a Conference on Disarmament in Europe put forward by France is a useful concept providing a basis upon which to continue developing their approach in this field to bring about such a conference. They agreed to work towards the adoption during the Madrid Meeting, as part of a balanced outcome, of a mandate for further negotiations under the aegis of the CSCE on militarily significant and verifiable confidence-building measures, applicable to the entire continent of Europe. These, if agreed, would help create conditions conducive to limitation and reduction of arms in the same geographical area. This process should take account of both the varied aspects of the existing security

situation and of the current negotiations on other aspects of arms control and disarmament concerning the European continent.

9. The Ministers of countries participating in the negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions re-emphasized their determination to work for a successful outcome which would enhance stability, peace and security in Europe. They noted, however, their concern that despite representations made at the highest level by Western leaders to the Eastern participants, the East has made no effort to resolve the data question. These Ministers noted that agreement on the starting size of forces to be reduced is not only an essential prerequisite to any reductions, but can also serve to build confidence that a reduction agreement is being observed and that mutual security is being enhanced.

In order to advance the negotiations towards an early result, these Ministers approved a proposal for an interim Phase I agreement consistent with the objectives of their Government in the negotiations, in particular the establishment of parity in the form of a common collective ceiling on ground force manpower and agreement on a combined common collective ceiling on air and ground force manpower of each side in the area of reductions. Their new initiative aims at simplifying existing proposals for a Phase I agreement by focussing on US and Soviet manpower withdrawals and limitations, based on agreed US-Soviet data, and on associated measures applied on a multilateral basis. This interim Phase I agreement would open the way for a subsequent Phase II agreement, based on agreed overall data, providing for further reductions by all direct participants to each side at approximately 700,000 and for agreement on a combined common collective ceiling on air and ground force manpower for each side collective ceiling on air and ground force manpower for each side at approximately 900,000.

These Ministers called attention to the package of associated measures which forms an integral part of their proposal for an interim Phase I agreement. This package of measures is designed to promote military stability and confidence, to ensure adequate verification of an MBFR agreement, and to help safeguard undiminished security for flank countries.

These Ministers urged Eastern participants to give prompt and serious consideration to their initiative, which takes account of negotiating proposals of both sides and which is in accordance with the agreed aim of the negotiations to contribute to the creation of a more stable relationship and to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. They view this new Western initiative as an integral part of the arms control initiatives agreed upon during this Ministerial Meeting.

10. Turning to the question of negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation in other fora, Ministers reaffirmed the importance

which they attached to the adoption of effective, balanced and verifiable measures. They welcomed as positive elements the discussions during the first session of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva and the deliberations of the Disarmament Commission in New York. They attached importance to the frequent and active consultation on these questions within the permanent machinery of the Alliance.

11. Ministers discussed developments with regard to Berlin and Germany as a whole. They noted that since their last meeting the climate in and around Berlin had continued to remain relatively calm. Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that an undisturbed situation in Berlin and on the access routes is an essential element of détente, security and co-operation declaration of 9th May 1977 and the Tokyo declaration of 29th June 1979. Ministers noted with satisfaction the improved climate in the relations between the two German states after a period of reserve and welcomed the conclusion of new agreements and the continuation of negotiations. Ministers consider this as a positive element in the process of détente in Europe, having at the same time beneficial effects for Berlin.

12. Ministers noted the report on the situation in the Mediterranean prepared on the instructions and underlined again the necessity of maintaining the balance of forces in the whole area. They requested the Council in permanent session to continue to consult on the question and submit a further report at their next meeting.

13. Ministers welcomed the continuation of the dialogue between Greece and Turkey in search of a peaceful solution to the differences between the two countries and they expressed the hope that in this manner positive results could be attained in the near future.

14. Ministers considered a report by the Secretary General on the particular problems faced by economically less advanced member countries which constitutes a sound basis for action. While noting with satisfaction the special efforts that had been made over recent months, they stressed the need to give further momentum to the efforts to provide, in the spirit of Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, assistance to those countries, so as to reach concrete and timely results. They reaffirmed their continued political support for this process which will, indeed constitute an essential element for the fulfilment of the contributions by those countries to collective defence.

15. With respect to the Middle East, the Ministers affirmed the importance of elaborating and implementing a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of resolutions 242 and 338 and with the participation of all the parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian people. Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by Egypt and Israel in the implementation of resolution 242 insofar as their mutual relations are concerned. They reaffirmed that a lasting peace requires

the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects and the achievement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in the context of a negotiated settlement that ensures the security of all states in the region including Israel.

16. Ministers warmly welcomed the agreement reached in the Constitutional Conference on Rhodesia. They expressed the hope that the cease-fire proposals agreed at that Conference would quickly become fully effective, and that peace would return to Rhodesia and the neighbouring countries. Ministers looked forward to the day when the independent Republic of Zimbabwe would take its place as a full member of the international community.

17. Ministers, recalling that the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) had been set up in 1939, took note of the Committee's achievements during its first ten years. They commended its innovative and flexible approach to many problems of the human environment in fields such as energy conservation, alternative energy sources and pollution. Ministers noted the studies launched in 1979, including those on the restoration and conservation of monuments, and on Man's impact on the stratosphere, as well as projected studies on the management of technology.

18. The Ministers who participated in the special meeting of Foreign and Defence Ministers on 12th December 1979 noted with satisfaction that the decisions taken today by the North Atlantic Council in their opinion complemented those adopted at that meeting. Taken together, along with continuing activities flowing from decisions reached at the London and Washington Meetings, they constitute a comprehensive programme of action. This programme comprises measures to reduce the military imbalance through concrete improvement and modernization of long-range theatre nuclear and conventional forces, and the following wide range of initiatives particularly in the fields of confidence-building and arms control designed to improve mutual security and co-operation in Europe:

- an offer to negotiate for substantial reductions in the level of long-range theatre nuclear forces as well as inter-continental strategic forces within the framework of SALT III;

- unilateral withdrawal of one thousand US nuclear warheads from Europe as part of the 12th December decision;

- a proposal for an interim Phase I agreement for Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions, designed to give fresh impetus to the MBFR negotiations;

- a proposal for a package of associated measures in MBFR designed to ensure compliance with the agreement and to make military activities more transparent, thereby improving mutual confidence;

— in furtherance of the CSCE process, readiness to examine proposals concerning Confidence-Building Measures and a Conference on Disarmament in Europe.

These Ministers are determined that the 1980s should see a fundamental change for the better in the situation between East and West and will make every effort to bring this about. The programme of action which they envisage offers the best opportunity for creating more constructive relations between East and West for which their citizens have hoped for so long.

These Ministers considered that this programme represents a major new opportunity for the countries of the Warsaw Pact to translate into action the interest they have signalled in improving the situation in Europe. They call on the Warsaw Pact Governments to respond to this offer by making a determined effort, in all available negotiations fora, to achieve substantial results which will enhance security and mutual trust.